United Nations A/C.4/64/L.1

General Assembly

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22 September 2009

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Sixty-fourth session
Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)

Organization of work

Note by the Chairman

1. The agenda items allocated by the General Assembly to the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) for consideration are listed in document A/C.4/64/1. Background information on those items, including references to related documentation, is set out in the annotated preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-fourth session (A/64/100 and Add.1).[1]

2. The General Assembly, in rule 99, paragraph (b), of its rules of procedure, calls on each Main Committee to adopt a programme of work indicating, if possible, a target date for the conclusion of its work, the approximate dates of consideration of items and the number of meetings to be allocated for the consideration of each item.

3. The General Assembly decided that the sixty-fourth session should recess on Tuesday, 15 December 2009, and that, inter alia, the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) should complete its work by Wednesday, 11 November 2009 (see A/64/250, paras. 10 and 11).

4. To that end, the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) may wish to consider adopting as a provisional guideline the approximate dates set out below for the consideration of the items on its agenda with the understanding that it may be revised periodically, as appropriate. The Committee will also combine consideration of specific items on its agenda in order to ensure full and efficient utilization of the conference facilities allocated to it. As indicated below, conference services has allocated 27 meetings to the Committee and has urged the Committee to make every effort to complete its work within the allotted time. Should the Committee wish to change the dates for consideration of items, it would still have to work within the dates and times indicated below.

[1] For the final list of agenda items adopted by the General Assembly, see A/64/251.

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Agenda items	*Dates for consideration*
Organization of work	Thursday, 1 October — a.m. (1 meeting)
Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations (item 35) Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories (item 36)	
Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (item 37) Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories (item 38) Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (item 39)	Monday, 5 October — p.m. Tuesday, 6 October — p.m. Wednesday, 7 October — p.m. Thursday, 8 October — p.m. Friday, 9 October — p.m. (5 meetings)
University for Peace (interactive dialogue followed by a general debate) (item 27)	Monday, 12 October — a.m. (1 meeting)
Questions relating to information (interactive dialogue followed by a general debate) (item 34)	Tuesday, 13 October — a.m. Wednesday, 14 October — a.m. Thursday, 15 October — a.m. (3 meetings)
Effects of atomic radiation (interactive dialogue followed by a general debate) (item 29)	Friday, 16 October — a.m. (1 meeting)
International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space (interactive dialogue followed by a general debate) (item 30)	Tuesday 20 October — p.m. Wednesday, 21 October — p.m. Thursday, 22 October — p.m. (3 meetings)
Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects (interactive dialogue followed by a general debate) (item 33)	Friday, 23 October — a.m. Monday, 26 October — a.m. Tuesday, 27 October — a.m. Wednesday, 28 October — a.m. (4 meetings)

Agenda items	*Dates for consideration*
Assistance in mine action (interactive dialogue followed by a general debate) (28)	Thursday, 29 October — a.m. Friday, 30 October — p.m. (2 meetings)
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (question and answer period followed by a general debate) (item 31)	Monday, 2 November — p.m. Tuesday, 3 November — p.m. Wednesday, 4 November — a.m. (3 meetings)
Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (item 32)	Friday, 6 November — a.m. Monday, 9 November — a.m. Tuesday, 10 November — a.m. (3 meetings)
Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly (draft programme of work for the next session) (item 118)	
Programme planning (item 133) Action on all pending draft resolutions and decisions	Wednesday, 11 November — a.m. (1 meeting)
Total	**27 meetings**

5. The above timetable is a new version of the proposed programme of work and timetable approved by the Committee (see A/63/409) which has been revised in order to rearrange some items. The Chairman wishes to draw the attention of members of the Committee to the following:

(a) In accordance with established procedures and practices and bearing in mind the availability of documentation, the Committee may wish to hold one general debate covering agenda items 35 to 39, and individual debates on agenda items 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 118 and 133 on the understanding that draft resolutions and/or decisions will be considered separately;

(b) Representatives of Non-Self-Governing Territories and petitioners will be heard as early as possible during the Committee's consideration of the related items, and the Chairman suggests that the Committee devote its meetings on Tuesday and Wednesday, 6 and 7 October, to the hearing of petitioners;

(c) Item 118, "Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly", is allocated to all the Main Committees for the sole purpose of considering and taking action on their respective tentative programme of work;

(d) Item 133, "Programme planning", is allocated to all the Main Committees and the plenary of the General Assembly to enhance discussion of evaluation, planning, budgeting and monitoring reports. If the Assembly allocates any report submitted under this item to the Fourth Committee, the Committee shall revert to this item.

6. Subject to the above provisional programme of work being acceptable to the Committee and in order to facilitate its work, the Chairman wishes to suggest that the list of speakers in the general debate covering agenda items 35 to 39 be closed on Monday, 5 October, at 6 p.m. The Committee will take decisions on the closure of the list of speakers relating to the general debates on the remaining items at the appropriate time.

7. The Chairman also wishes to draw the attention of members of the Committee to the decisions of the General Assembly on the organization of its work contained in document A/64/250, sections II.B to III.

8. Members are also requested to bear in mind the decision of the General Assembly that morning and afternoon meetings should start promptly at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., both for all plenary meetings and for meetings of the Main Committees during the sixty-fourth session. The attention of the Members is also drawn to the Assembly's decision to waive, at its sixty-fourth session, the quorum required, under rule 108 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, for the Chairman to declare a meeting open and permit the debate to proceed (see A/64/250, paras. 12 and 15).

9. In view of the limited number of meetings available to the Committee, it is suggested that the time limit for statements be set at 10 minutes, with the exception of statements made by the spokespersons of groups of delegations, which would be extended to 15 minutes. In this connection, the Chairman will set up the time limit for the petitioners as it is deemed necessary.

10. In order to allow the distribution of prepared texts of statements made in the Committee to delegations, the specialized agencies, observers, interpreters and record-writers, 300 copies are required. A minimum of 30 copies should be given in advance of delivery of the statement in order to help the Secretariat to provide the best possible service.

11. The list of documents submitted under the various agenda items allocated to the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) is contained in document A/C.4/64/INF/1, which will be updated as necessary.

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General Assembly

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Sixty-fourth session
Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)
Agenda item 30
International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

Colombia:* draft resolution

International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 51/122 of 13 December 1996, 54/68 of 6 December 1999, 59/2 of 20 October 2004, 61/110 and 61/111 of 14 December 2006, 62/101 of 17 December 2007, 62/217 of 22 December 2007 and 63/90 of 5 December 2008,

Deeply convinced of the common interest of mankind in promoting and expanding the exploration and use of outer space, as the province of all mankind, for peaceful purposes and in continuing efforts to extend to all States the benefits derived therefrom, and also of the importance of international cooperation in this field, for which the United Nations should continue to provide a focal point,

Reaffirming the importance of international cooperation in developing the rule of law, including the relevant norms of space law and their important role in international cooperation for the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes, and of the widest possible adherence to international treaties that promote the peaceful uses of outer space in order to meet emerging new challenges, especially for developing countries,

Seriously concerned about the possibility of an arms race in outer space, and bearing in mind the importance of article IV of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies[1] (Outer Space Treaty),

Recognizing that all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, should contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space as an essential condition for the promotion and strengthening of international cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

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* In its capacity as Chairman of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 610, No. 8843.

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Considering that space debris is an issue of concern to all nations,

Noting the progress achieved in the further development of peaceful space exploration and applications as well as in various national and cooperative space projects, which contributes to international cooperation, and the importance of further developing the legal framework to strengthen international cooperation in this field,

Convinced of the importance of the recommendations in the resolution entitled "The Space Millennium: Vienna Declaration on Space and Human Development", adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE III), held at Vienna from 19 to 30 July 1999,[2] and the need to promote the use of space technology towards implementing the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[3]

Seriously concerned about the devastating impact of disasters,[4]

Desirous of enhancing international coordination and cooperation at the global level in disaster management and emergency response through greater access to and use of space-based services for all countries and facilitating capacity-building and institutional strengthening for disaster management, in particular in developing countries,

Deeply convinced that the use of space science and technology and their applications in such areas as telemedicine, tele-education, disaster management, environmental protection and other Earth observation applications contribute to achieving the objectives of the global conferences of the United Nations that address various aspects of economic, social and cultural development, particularly poverty eradication,

Taking note, in that regard, of the fact that the 2005 World Summit recognized the important role that science and technology play in promoting sustainable development,[5]

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the work of its fifty-second session,[6]

1. *Endorses* the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the work of its fifty-second session;[6]

2. *Agrees* that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, at its fifty-third session, should consider the items recommended by the Committee at its fifty-second session;

3. *Notes* that, at its forty-eighth session, the Legal Subcommittee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space continued its work,[7] as mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 63/90;

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[2] See *Report of the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Vienna, 19-30 July 1999* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.I.3), chap. I, resolution 1.

[3] See resolution 55/2.

[4] The term "disasters" refers to natural or technological disasters.

[5] See resolution 60/1, para. 60.

[6] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/64/20).

[7] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/64/20), chap. II.D, and A/AC.105/935.

4. *Agrees* that the Legal Subcommittee, at its forty-ninth session, should consider the items recommended by the Committee,[8] taking into account the concerns of all countries, in particular those of developing countries;

5. *Also agrees* that the Legal Subcommittee, at its forty-ninth session, should reconvene its Working Group on the Status and Application of the Five United Nations Treaties on Outer Space, its Working Group on Matters Relating to the Definition and Delimitation of Outer Space and its Working Group on National Legislation Relevant to the Peaceful Exploration and Use of Outer Space;

6. *Urges* States that have not yet become parties to the international treaties governing the uses of outer space[9] to give consideration to ratifying or acceding to those treaties in accordance with their domestic law, as well as incorporating them in their national legislation;

7. *Notes* that, at its forty-sixth session, the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space continued its work,[10] as mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 63/90;

8. *Agrees* that the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, at its forty-seventh session, should consider the items recommended by the Committee,[11] taking into account the concerns of all countries, in particular those of developing countries;

9. *Also agrees* that the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, at its forty-seventh session, should reconvene its Working Group of the Whole, its Working Group on the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space and its Working Group on Near-Earth Objects;

10. *Welcomes* the fact that the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, at its forty-seventh session, will begin consideration under a multi-year workplan of two new items, entitled "International Space Weather Initiative"[12] and "Long-term sustainability of outer space activities",[13] as agreed by the Committee;

11. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the Safety Framework for Nuclear Power Source Applications in Outer Space, adopted by the Scientific and Technical

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[8] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/64/20), paras. 224, 226 and 227.

[9] Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 610, No. 8843); Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 672, No. 9574); Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 961, No. 13810); Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1023, No. 15020); and Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1363, No. 23002).

[10] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/64/20), chap. II.C, and A/AC.105/933.

[11] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/64/20), paras. 163 and 164.

[12] Ibid., paras. 155 and 164 and A/AC.105/933, annex I, para. 16.

[13] Ibid., paras. 161 and 164.

Subcommittee at its forty-sixth session and endorsed by the Committee at its fifty-second session;[14]

12. *Notes* that the International Atomic Energy Agency Commission on Safety Standards agreed on the Safety Framework at its twenty-fifth meeting, in April 2009, and welcomes the constructive and efficient cooperation between the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee and the International Atomic Energy Agency in the preparation of the Safety Framework, which is an example of successful inter-agency cooperation within the United Nations system;

13. *Notes with appreciation* that some States are already implementing space debris mitigation measures on a voluntary basis, through national mechanisms and consistent with the Space Debris Mitigation Guidelines of the inter-Agency Space Debris Coordination Committee and with the Space Debris Mitigation Guidelines of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,[15] endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 62/217;

14. *Invites* other Member States to implement, through relevant national mechanisms, the Space Debris Mitigation Guidelines of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

15. *Considers* that it is essential that Member States pay more attention to the problem of collisions of space objects, including those with nuclear power sources, with space debris, and other aspects of space debris, calls for the continuation of national research on this question, for the development of improved technology for the monitoring of space debris and for the compilation and dissemination of data on space debris, also considers that, to the extent possible, information thereon should be provided to the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, and agrees that international cooperation is needed to expand appropriate and affordable strategies to minimize the impact of space debris on future space missions;

16. *Urges* all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space as an essential condition for the promotion of international cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes;

17. *Notes with appreciation* that the activities planned by the United Nations Programme on Space Applications for 2010 would address, inter alia, water resources management, socio-economic benefits of space activities, small satellite technology for sustainable development, space weather, global navigation satellite systems, search and rescue and space law;[16]

18. *Welcomes* the progress made by the International Committee on Global Navigation Satellite Systems towards achieving compatibility and interoperability among global and regional space-based positioning, navigation and timing systems and in the promotion of the use of global navigation satellite systems and their integration into national infrastructure, particularly in developing countries, and notes with satisfaction that the International Committee on Global Navigation

[14] Ibid., para. 138, and A/AC.105/934.

[15] Ibid., *Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/62/20), paras. 117 and 118, and annex.

[16] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/64/20), para. 82.

Satellite Systems held its third meeting in Pasadena, United States of America, from 8 to 12 December 2008 and its fourth meeting in Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation, from 14 to 18 September 2009, and that its fifth meeting will be jointly organized by Italy and the European Commission in 2010;

19. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Committee that the Office for Outer Space Affairs should continue to serve as the executive secretariat of the International Committee on Global Navigation Satellite Systems and its Providers' Forum;[17]

20. *Notes with satisfaction* the progress made within the framework of the United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER) in the implementation of the platform programme for the period 2007-2009;

21. *Endorses* the workplan of the UN-SPIDER programme for the biennium 2010-2011;[18]

22. *Welcomes* the fact that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 61/110, regional support offices were established in the Islamic Republic of Iran, Nigeria and Romania, and that a cooperation agreement was reached with the Asian Disaster Reduction Centre, to support the implementation of the activities of the UN-SPIDER programme;[19]

23. *Notes with appreciation* that the African regional centres for space science and technology education in the French and English languages, located in Morocco and Nigeria, respectively, as well as the Centre for Space Science and Technology Education in Asia and the Pacific and the Regional Centre for Space Science and Technology Education for Latin America and the Caribbean, affiliated to the United Nations, have continued their education programmes in 2009;

24. *Welcomes* that the regional centres would serve as the International Committee on Global Navigation Satellite Systems information centres;[20]

25. *Agrees* that the regional centres should continue to report to the Committee on their activities on an annual basis;

26. *Emphasizes* that regional and interregional cooperation in the field of space activities is essential to strengthen the peaceful uses of outer space, assist States in the development of their space capabilities and contribute to the achievement of the goals of the United Nations Millennium Declaration;[3]

27. *Recognizes* in this regard the important role played by conferences and other mechanisms in strengthening regional and international cooperation among States, such as the Third African Leadership Conference on Space Science and Technology for Sustainable Development, to be held in Algiers from 7 to 9 December 2009; the sixteenth session of the Asia-Pacific Regional Space Agency Forum, to be held in Phuket, Thailand, from 26 to 29 January 2010 in cooperation with the Sentinel Asia project; the Asia-Pacific Space Cooperation Organization, with headquarters in Beijing, which started operating formally in December 2008;

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[17] Ibid., para. 133.

[18] See A/AC.105/937.

[19] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/64/20), para. 122.

[20] Ibid., para. 132.

the International Air and Space Fair, to be held in Santiago in March 2010; and the Sixth Space Conference of the Americas, to be hosted by the Government of Mexico from 22 to 27 November 2010;

28. *Notes with appreciation* that in the Declaration of San Francisco de Quito, adopted at the conclusion of the Fifth Space Conference of the Americas, held in Quito from 24 to 28 July 2006, States in the Latin America and Caribbean region were invited to set up national space entities to lay the foundation for a regional entity for cooperation;

29. *Emphasizes* the need to increase the benefits of space technology and its applications and to contribute to an orderly growth of space activities favourable to sustained economic growth and sustainable development in all countries, including mitigation of the consequences of disasters, in particular in the developing countries;

30. *Notes* that space science and technology and their applications could make important contributions to economic, social and cultural development and welfare, as indicated in the resolution entitled "The Space Millennium: Vienna Declaration on Space and Human Development",[2] its resolution 59/2 of 20 October 2004 and the Plan of Action of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the implementation of the recommendations of UNISPACE III;[21]

31. *Notes with appreciation* that a number of the recommendations, as set out in the Plan of Action on the implementation of the recommendations of UNISPACE III, have been implemented and that satisfactory progress is being made in implementing the outstanding recommendations;

32. *Urges* all Member States to continue to contribute to the Trust Fund for the United Nations Programme on Space Applications to enhance the capacity of the Office for Outer Space Affairs to provide technical and legal advisory services in accordance with the Plan of Action, while maintaining the priority thematic areas agreed by the Committee;

33. *Reiterates* that the benefits of space technology and its applications should continue to be brought to the attention, in particular, of the major United Nations conferences and summits for economic, social and cultural development and related fields and that the use of space technology should be promoted towards achieving the objectives of those conferences and summits and for implementing the United Nations Millennium Declaration;

34. *Notes with appreciation* that the initiative of the Chairman of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to seek a holistic approach for enhancing coordination between Member States and the United Nations system in applying space science and technology to meet the challenges to development of all countries and to further promote and strengthen the use of space technology and its applications in the United Nations system would be further developed for consideration of the Committee at its fifty-third session;[22]

35. *Welcomes* the increased efforts to strengthen further the Inter-Agency Meeting on Outer Space Activities as the central United Nations mechanism for

[21] See A/59/174, sect. VI.B.

[22] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/64/20), paras. 15 and 290.

building partnerships and coordinating space-related activities within the framework of the ongoing reforms in the United Nations system to work in unison and deliver as one, and encourages entities of the United Nations system to participate fully in the work of the Inter-Agency Meeting;

36. *Urges* entities of the United Nations system, particularly those participating in the Inter-Agency Meeting on Outer Space Activities, to continue to examine, in cooperation with the Committee, how space science and technology and their applications could contribute to implementing the United Nations Millennium Declaration on the development agenda, particularly in the areas relating to, inter alia, food security and increasing opportunities for education;

37. *Invites* the Inter-Agency Meeting on Outer Space Activities to continue to contribute to the work of the Committee and to report to the Committee on the work conducted at its annual sessions;

38. *Notes with satisfaction* that the open informal meetings, held in conjunction with the annual sessions of the Inter-Agency Meeting on Outer Space Activities and in which representatives of member States and observers in the Committee participate, provide a constructive mechanism for an active dialogue between the entities of the United Nations system and member States and observers in the Committee;

39. *Welcomes* the contribution of the Committee to the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development,[23] and agrees that the Director of the Office for Outer Space Affairs should continue to participate in the sessions of the Commission to raise awareness and promote the benefits of space science and technology for sustainable development, and that the Director of the Division for Sustainable Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs should continue to be invited to participate in the sessions of the Committee to inform it how it could further contribute to the work of the Commission;

40. *Encourages* the United Nations University and other scientific institutions to explore the possibilities of providing training and policy research at the crossroads of international law, climate change and outer space;

41. *Requests* the Committee to continue to consider, as a matter of priority, ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session, and agrees that during its consideration of the matter the Committee could continue to consider ways to promote regional and interregional cooperation based on experiences stemming from the Space Conferences of the Americas, the African Leadership Conferences on Space Science and Technology for Sustainable Development and the role space technology could play in the implementation of recommendations of the World Summit on Sustainable Development;

42. *Endorses* the composition of the bureaux of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies for the period 2010-2011,[24] and agrees that the Committee and its subcommittees should elect their officers at their respective sessions in 2010 in accordance with that composition;

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[23] See A/AC.105/872, A/AC.105/892 and A/AC.105/944.

[24] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/64/20), para. 309.

43. *Also endorses* the decision of the Committee to grant permanent observer status to the Asia-Pacific Space Cooperation Organization;[25]

44. *Notes* that each of the regional groups has the responsibility for actively promoting the participation in the work of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies of the member States of the Committee that are also members of the respective regional groups, and agrees that the regional groups should consider this Committee-related matter among their members;

45. *Requests* entities of the United Nations system and other international organizations to continue and, where appropriate, to enhance their cooperation with the Committee and to provide it with reports on the issues dealt with in the work of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies.

[25] Ibid., para. 311.

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Sixty-fourth session

Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)

Agenda item 38

Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

Algeria, Argentina, China, Cuba, Egypt, Ghana, India, Nigeria, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution

Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 63/104 of 5 December 2008,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories,[1] prepared pursuant to its resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954,

Conscious of the importance of promoting the educational advancement of the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Strongly convinced that the continuation and expansion of offers of scholarships is essential in order to meet the increasing need of students from Non-Self-Governing Territories for educational and training assistance, and considering that students in those Territories should be encouraged to avail themselves of such offers,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[1]

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have made scholarships available to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories;

3. *Invites* all States to make or continue to make generous offers of study and training facilities to the inhabitants of those Territories that have not yet attained self-government or independence and, wherever possible, to provide travel funds to prospective students;

[1] A/64/69 and Corr.1 and 2.

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4. *Urges* the administering Powers to take effective measures to ensure the widespread and continuous dissemination in the Territories under their administration of information relating to offers of study and training facilities made by States and to provide all the necessary facilities to enable students to avail themselves of such offers;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

6. *Draws the attention* of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to the present resolution.

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Sixty-fourth session
Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)
Agenda item 30
International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

Chile and Mexico: draft resolution

International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, entitled "Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations",

Considering the 1967 Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,[1] in particular article III thereof,

Recognizing the importance of the Declaration on International Cooperation in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space for the Benefit and in the Interest of All States, Taking into Particular Account the Needs of Developing Countries,[2] which, as an expanded version of article I, paragraph 1, of the 1967 Outer Space Treaty,[1] should acquire the status of a United Nations universal declaration, the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[3] particularly in its references to solidarity, development and human security, and the resolution entitled "The Space Millennium: Vienna Declaration on Space and Human Development",[4] adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE III),

Recalling the outcome of the Fourth and Fifth Space Conferences of the Americas, the agreements reached by the International Group of Experts at its meeting in the Galapagos Islands (Ecuador) in 2008 and the decisions adopted at the various space conferences held in other regions,

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[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 610, No. 8843.
[2] See resolution 51/122.
[3] See resolution 55/2.
[4] See *Report of the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Vienna, 19-30 July 1999* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.I.3), chap. I, resolution 1.

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Recognizing the need to safeguard global public goods, considering the importance of the production of scientific knowledge to informed international public policy decision-making,

1. *Decides* to promote interregional dialogue on space matters among States Members of the United Nations;

2. *Reaffirms* the need to strengthen, through a specific mechanism, inter- and intraregional cooperation among States Members of the United Nations;

3. *Underlines* the importance of continuing to promote a common agenda on issues such as outer space and climate change, outer space and food security, and outer space and global health, as highlighted by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and by the Fourth Committee at the sixty-second and sixty-third sessions of the General Assembly;

4. *Decides* to establish a formal link between the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and the Committee on Sustainable Development that takes into account the relevant norms and standards, which requires the reports of both bodies to be made available to the States members of the respective bodies, with a view to developing comprehensive and convergent strategies;

5. *Urges* that every effort should be made through space applications to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, which in turn calls for the:

(a) Adoption of a new approach with regard to the principles relating to remote sensing of the Earth by satellite adopted in 1986, as these do not reflect reality or the international legal, political or scientific order;

(b) Definition of a method of coordination among international bodies, such as the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank, and other international financing institutions, aimed at securing the commitment of such bodies to develop sustainable development projects, taking into account the wide range of opportunities provided by space applications in the exploration and use of space for developing countries;

(c) Provision of support to the Regional Centre for Space Science and Technology Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (CRECTEALC), the Space Conference of the Americas, the Asia-Pacific Space Cooperation Organization and other entities working towards the same goal for the benefit of the region;

(d) Promotion of cross-cutting cooperation schemes and the assessment of the need to follow up on the intersessional work of CRECTEALC and the Space Conference of the Americas, with a view to strengthening their activities and promoting implementation of the decisions adopted by both regional organizations;

6. *Stresses* that in order to achieve sustainable security and development goals, it is necessary to lay minimal foundations for regional cooperation for the benefit of all, as well as to improve communication at the international level;

7. *Requests* that the content and follow-up of this proposal should be reviewed by the Committee at the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly.

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Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)

Agenda item 39

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

Draft decision submitted by the Chairperson

Question of Gibraltar

The General Assembly, recalling its decision 63/525 of 5 December 2008 and the statements agreed to by the Governments of Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in Brussels, on 27 November 1984,[1] and in Madrid, on 27 October 2004, and noting the establishment, pursuant to the latter, of the tripartite Forum for Dialogue on Gibraltar, separate from the Brussels Process, under the statement made jointly by the Governments of Spain, the United Kingdom and Gibraltar on 16 December 2004:

(a) Urges both Governments, while listening to the interests and aspirations of Gibraltar, to reach, in the spirit of the statement of 27 November 1984, a definitive solution to the question of Gibraltar, in the light of relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and applicable principles, and in the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations;

(b) Welcomes the recent successful ministerial meeting of the Forum, held on 21 July 2009, and the shared commitment to make progress in six new areas of cooperation.

[1] A/39/732, annex.

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Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

Draft decision submitted by the Chairperson

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(b) Welcomes the recent successful trilateral Ministerial meeting of the Forum for Dialogue in Gibraltar on 21 July 2009 and the shared commitment to make progress in six new areas of cooperation.

* Reissued for technical reasons.

[1] A/39/732, annex.

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Agenda item 27
University for Peace

Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Senegal, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Uruguay: draft resolution

University for Peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 61/108 of 14 December 2006, in which it recalled that, in its resolution 34/111 of 14 December 1979, it had approved the idea of establishing the University for Peace as a specialized international centre for higher education, research and the dissemination of knowledge specifically aimed at training and education for peace and its universal promotion within the United Nations system, as well as all preceding resolutions on this item,

Recalling also that in its resolution 35/55 of 5 December 1980 it approved the establishment of the University for Peace in conformity with the International Agreement for the Establishment of the University for Peace, contained in the annex to that resolution,

Noting that as the University for Peace approaches its thirtieth anniversary year, it continues to experience extraordinary growth and development in carrying out the mandate given to it by the General Assembly,

Noting with appreciation the vigorous actions taken by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and with the encouragement and support of the Government of Costa Rica, to revitalize the University,[1]

Recognizing the extraordinary progress the University for Peace has made in developing and carrying out programmes on critical areas related to peace and

[1] See A/54/312, para. 2.

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security and in expanding its educational, training and research programmes to Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Central Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean,

Noting that the University for Peace has become a recognized leader in education, training and research on issues related to peace and conflict and that it is focusing its efforts on strengthening the three main components of its activities, namely, face-to-face teaching and research, expanding its presence and programmes in all regions of the world and distance learning to reach students who cannot come to its campus,

Noting also that the University places special emphasis on the areas of conflict prevention, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and the peaceful settlement of disputes and that it has launched programmes in the areas of democratic consensus-building and training of academic experts in the techniques of peaceful settlement of conflicts,

Noting further that in 1991 the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme, established a Trust Fund for Peace to receive voluntary contributions in order to provide the University with the means necessary to extend its sphere of activity to the whole world, taking full advantage of its potential capacity for education, research and support of the United Nations and to carry out its mandate of promoting peace in the world,

Considering the importance of promoting education for peace that fosters respect for the values inherent in peace and universal co-existence among people, including respect for the life, dignity and integrity of human beings, as well as friendship and solidarity among peoples irrespective of their nationality, race, sex, religion or culture,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 61/108, outlining the extraordinary progress made by the University in building exemplary programmes on critical subjects related to peace and security;[2]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in view of the important mandate given to the University and its potential role in developing new concepts and approaches to security through education, training and research in order to respond effectively to emerging threats to peace, to consider ways to further strengthen cooperation between the United Nations and the University;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue using the services of the University as part of his conflict-resolution and peacebuilding efforts through training of staff, especially those concerned with peacekeeping and peacebuilding functions, in order to strengthen their capacities in this area, and in the promotion of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace;[3]

4. *Invites* the University to further strengthen and broaden the outreach of its programmes and activities for cooperation with and capacity-building for Member States in the areas of conflict prevention, conflict resolution and peacebuilding;

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[2] A/64/281.

[3] Resolutions 53/243 A and B.

5. *Invites* Member States that have not already done so to accede to the International Agreement for the Establishment of the University for Peace,[4] thereby demonstrating their support for an educational institution devoted to the promotion of a universal culture of peace;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider either reviving an existing trust fund or alternatively establishing a new trust fund for peace to facilitate receipt of voluntary contributions for the University for Peace;

7. *Encourages* Member States, intergovernmental bodies, non-governmental organizations and interested individuals to contribute to the programmes, the trust fund, when established for the University for Peace, or the core budget of the University to enable it to continue to perform its valuable work;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session the item entitled "University for Peace", and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at that session a report on the work of the University.

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[4] Resolution 35/55, annex.

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Sixty-fourth session

Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)

Agenda item 39

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

Draft resolution submitted by the Chairperson

Question of Western Sahara

The General Assembly,

Having considered in depth the question of Western Sahara,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of all peoples to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recognizing that all available options for self-determination of the Territories are valid as long as they are in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned and in conformity with the clearly defined principles contained in General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960 and other resolutions of the Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 63/105 of 5 December 2008,

Recalling also all resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council on the question of Western Sahara,

Recalling further Security Council resolutions 658 (1990) of 27 June 1990, 690 (1991) of 29 April 1991, 1359 (2001) of 29 June 2001, 1429 (2002) of 30 July 2002, 1495 (2003) of 31 July 2003, 1541 (2004) of 29 April 2004, 1570 (2004) of 28 October 2004, 1598 (2005) of 28 April 2005, 1634 (2005) of 28 October 2005, 1675 (2006) of 28 April 2006 and 1720 (2006) of 31 October 2006,

Underlining the adoption of Security Council resolutions 1754 (2007) on 30 April 2007, 1783 (2007) on 31 October 2007, 1813 (2008) on 30 April 2008 and 1871 (2009) on 30 April 2009,

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Expressing its satisfaction that the parties have met on 18 and 19 June 2007, on 10 and 11 August 2007, from 7 to 9 January 2008 and from 16 to 18 March 2008 under the auspices of the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General and in the presence of the neighbouring countries and that they have agreed to continue the negotiations,

Welcoming the appointment of Christopher Ross as the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara,

Expressing its satisfaction at the holding of an informal meeting convened by the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General on 10 and 11 August 2009 in Dürnstein, Austria, to prepare for the fifth round of negotiations,

Calling upon all the parties and the States of the region to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy and with each other,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the United Nations towards the people of Western Sahara,

Welcoming in this regard the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy in search of a mutually acceptable political solution to the dispute, which will provide for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara,

Having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[1]

Having also examined the report of the Secretary-General,[2]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[2]

2. *Supports* the process of negotiations initiated by Security Council resolution 1754 (2007) and further sustained by Council resolutions 1783 (2007), 1813 (2008) and 1871 (2009), with a view to achieving a just, lasting and mutually acceptable political solution, which will provide for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara; and commends the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy in this respect;

3. *Welcomes* the commitment of the parties to continue to show political will and work in an atmosphere propitious for dialogue, in order to enter into a more intensive phase of negotiations, in good faith and without preconditions, taking note of efforts and developments since 2006, thus ensuring implementation of Security Council resolutions 1754 (2007), 1783 (2007), 1813 (2008) and 1871 (2009) and the success of negotiations;

4. *Also welcomes* the ongoing negotiations between the parties held on 18 and 19 June 2007, on 10 and 11 August 2007, from 7 to 9 January 2008 and from 16 to 18 March 2008 in the presence of the neighbouring countries under the auspices of the United Nations;

5. *Calls upon* the parties to cooperate with the International Committee of the Red Cross, and calls upon them to abide by their obligations under international humanitarian law;

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/64/23 and Corr.2), chap. VIII.

[2] A/64/185.

6. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to consider the situation in Western Sahara and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session;

7. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.